

# THE OWOSSO TIMES

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## ANSWERING AUTOCRACY

The following wail of the Washington "Herald" seems to be sponsored by a spirit to find fault with everything that the present administration does.

"The Conference is doing well. How would it do to let it legislate for the United States in the place of a fool Congress?"

If the Washington "Herald" was not of such a jealous attitude they would have to admit that the recent session of Congress has a record of achievement greater than that of any other similar session in the history of the United States.

If the Sixty-seventh Congress is a fool Congress then every other Congress has been a fool Congress, our government is a fool government, and the people are fools for using their votes to clothe with power the individuals who compose the Congress. A review of what the Sixty-seventh Congress accomplished before the adjournment of the first session on November 23, is sufficient refutation of the scandalous remark of the "Herald."

One hundred and thirty-six laws were enacted in the six months of the first session, and scores of others are pending in various stages of legislation, ready to be taken up again when the second session convened on December 5th. The more important bills enacted into law are as follows: Internal revenue act, budget act, emergency tariff extension act, peace resolution, Veterans' Bureau act, immigration act, anti-beer act, \$25,000,000 farm loan act, navy and army appropriation acts, grain futures act, packers' control act, war finance agricultural loan act, \$75,000,000 State highways act, maternity act, Shipping Board act, export aid act, cable control act, Indian Bureau act.

This program of legislation was prepared and enacted into law by Congressmen and Senators, each individual of whom was selected and sent to Washington by the popular vote of his constituency. Students of democratic government the world over have pronounced the American system of popular elections the most nearly perfect that human ingenuity can contrive. Every member of the House of Representatives and of the Senate knows perfectly well that if he does not guide his actions and votes according to the will of the majority of the people whom he represents he will be retired from office at the next election and another man sent to Washington who will do their bidding. That means that the legislation enacted by Congress is, in fact, the will of the people written into law.

It is unfortunately true that certain other papers in the United States permit themselves to make ill-considered reflections upon Congress similar to that quoted from the Washington "Herald." Did they but realize it, they are attacking directly our form of government, and giving aid and encouragement to the various evil forces within our borders who are bent on wrecking the Constitution and substituting a radical regime more or less similar to the Russian order. The people in the United States have always ruled and always will rule. The present Congress is of their own choosing, and future Congresses will be likewise.

There is no surer way to lower the standard of the body that makes our laws than to instill into the minds of the people the idea that the present Congress is a "fool Congress," and that a radical change is necessary. Congressmen and Senators today are statesmen, lawyers and business men who have sufficiently gained the respect and esteem of their fellowmen to win an election to Washington. There can be no change except for the worse.

### Four Points for China.

Another long step toward removing the causes that make for war has been taken by the armaments conference, and this time, too, the lead has been assumed by an American. The committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions has met and adopted a series of resolutions respecting the future of China. Mr. Root, representing the United States on the committee, led the discussion that ended in the action taken. He

has kept in close touch with the Chinese delegation since the conference organized, and has made an intimate study of the Chinese problems. Representatives of all the nations at the conference have accepted the four propositions fathered by Mr. Root. They are as follows:

"1. To respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China.

"2. To provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government.

"3. To use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China.

"4. To refrain from taking advantage of the present conditions in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of the subjects or citizens of friendly states and from countenancing action inimical to the security of such states."

### Too Much To Expect.

Those who express the hope that the armaments conference will "save the world from bankruptcy" are crediting that conference with too much power. The conference can save the world from unnecessary expenses for war preparedness, but that is relatively a small matter. What the world needs is to get back to work. Lower military expenditures will help a lot but what we really need most is an end of the idea which is supreme in Russia and altogether too strong in many other nations that the governments can do everything for the people. Individual self-reliance and individual effort must be brought into full action in order to restore world prosperity.

### Did Very Well.

Of course, the Democrats will criticize the work of the special session of Congress. But the country, which repudiated the Democrats by a seven million plurality, will think that the Republicans did mighty well considering the mess the Wilson administration turned over to them.

### Build the Wall.

Consular advices to the Department of Commerce state that the prices quoted on the products of German industry are so low that in many cases they are less than pre-war levels. Germany is rapidly absorbing the Italian market at the expense of English, French, and American goods. The German current is already turning this way. The tariff wall should be there to meet it.

## AMERICAN PLAN WOULD CREATE COMPETITION

J. F. Zoller, in a statement made to the Senate Finance Committee, when the American valuation plan was being considered, made an interesting point in favor of that plan when he said: "The American valuation plan tends to lower retail prices. . . . By imposing our ad valorem duties upon the American wholesale value we educate the American people as to wholesale values. If the people know the wholesale value they will have some conception of what the retail price ought to be. This will have a tendency to adjust retail prices to the benefit of the American consumer."

It is the opinion of proponents of the American valuation plan that Mr. Zoller's argument might be reinforced with the statement that the plan will tend to prevent unjustifiable increases in wholesale selling prices on the part of certain American manufacturers. For example, let us suppose that an article costs 60 cents per unit to the importer in Great Britain, the duty on that article is 30 percent ad valorem, and the American wholesale value of a similar article is \$1.00. Under the present system the duty on that article would be 18 cents, making 18 cents the landed price—say 80 cents including freight. Under the American valuation plan the duty would be 30 percent of the American wholesale value, or 30 cents, making the landed price of the British article 90 cents.

The argument of the opponents of the plan is that the American manufacturer would boost his wholesale price. But this would get him into hot water if he did. Suppose he advanced it to \$1.20. The duty on the British article would then be 30 percent of \$1.20, or 36 cents, making the landed price 96 cents. At the American wholesale valuation of \$1.00 he would be able to get in 10 cents under the market. With the advance in price by the American manufacturer, the importer would get his article in 24 cents under the market.

The tendency on the part of the American manufacturer would be the other way. If he cut his price to 90 cents, the duty on the British article would be 27 cents, or 87 cents landed price—3 cents under the market, and on this basis the two articles would compete. The American manufacturer would have to put a little more finish on his article, or make a little better quality—find some selling point which would give the importer a run for his money. The public would profit thereby.

### Some Republican Results.

It is seldom possible to put a money value on legislation enacted by Congress. But the worth of the Republican budget law to the people can be reckoned in dollars. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1922, the expenditures will be about a billion dollars less than they will be for the current year. Much of that saving is due directly to the operation of the budget, the estimate submitted at the opening of Congress on December 5th being the first ever prepared in accordance with such an act. In future years the law will make possible other economies that will mount into the hundreds of millions.

The Wilson league of nations and the Harding association of nations are about as unlike as Stevenson's Suicide Club and the Order of Masons.

Boston Transcript—The bombshells of Washington are of the kind that have a tendency to make for permanent peace.

### TUBERCULIN TEST ACCURACY

It is not uncommon to find livestock men who dispute the accuracy of the tuberculin test and deny the practicability of it.

We do believe the rule is that the test errs oftener in letting tubercular cows than by condemning cows that are free from the disease and, also, we are inclined to believe that local veterinarians often err in the same manner.

But, let us concede that all of this is true and even then the tuberculin test commends itself to the regular use of every livestock man.

It is the only thing we have that will protect our herds of hogs and cattle, our flocks of chickens and our children.

Far better be it that a well cow be sacrificed occasionally than that the dreadful disease be permitted to spread in its characteristic way and eventually rob us of our entire herds and send our children and those of our neighbors to untimely graves.

A breeder of purebred cattle not many miles from here has long doubted the accuracy of the test. He has spent a dozen years that we know of breeding up his herd. He has not tested because he did not believe in the test.

Recently he applied for admission into the accredited herd list; his herd was tested last week. There were 48 head and 47 of them reacted and 13 of them when posted were so diseased that they were tanked.

Only one small calf remains as a monument to a dozen years of effort on the part of a man who should have been a good breeder and, no doubt, would have been had it not been for that characteristic which impels him to doubt the theories of scientists who devote their lives to the welfare of all of us.

Yes, after all, it is better to sacrifice a healthy cow once in awhile than to take a chance on keeping a diseased one in the herd that may eventually so spread the germs of tuberculosis that our lifetime of thought, study and effort may be wiped out.

Worse yet: As we write, there lies before us an authentic report of a palpable crime. The headlines state in glaring funeral black letters, "Five Children Contract Tuberculosis from Milk of Infected Cow."

A farmer had his herd tested. One cow reacted. He doubted the accuracy of the test, but protected the remainder of his own herd in an unscrupulous way; he removed the ear tag and sold the cow to his hired man who kept her for a family cow. There were seven children in the hired man's family, five of which, together with a pig and a cat, drank milk. These all contracted pronounced cases of tuberculosis. A warrant has been issued for the original owner and it is stated, should one of the children die, he will be subject to a charge of manslaughter.

Surely, this is another instance where it would have been well to have accepted the decision of science and to have taken the chance of sacrificing one condemned cow rather than to have taken the chance of wiping out a healthy family of children.

Thus the consequences of those who rebel against the tuberculin test are revealed which the following bears evidence that breeders, dairymen and farmers in large numbers are co-operating commendably with Federal and State governments in strenuous efforts to eradicate tuberculosis where the test signifies its presence.

Progress of Tuberculosis Eradication As stated some time ago, the interest in the eradication of bovine tuberculosis is now so great that difficulty has been met in securing sufficient state and government funds.

The summary of work done in August, as reported by the Bureau of Animal Industry, shows 1,374,166 cattle under supervision and 222,345 on the waiting list. The accredited list now contains 216,341 animals and 771,874 others with one clean test.

Few oppose the tuberculin test once they are convinced it is to be done by reliable and trustworthy men. Some Iowa farmers whose herds were practically wiped out by the test recently stated they were glad they had cleared away the diseased animals. Now they can build a herd on a sound health foundation.—From Dairy Farmer, Oct. 15.

### GAL FOUR—Owosso farm paper—DEVELOP PLANS FOR STATE ALFALFA CAMPAIGN

Further development of final plans for the proposed state-wide alfalfa campaign include the following note from Professor Cox:

"In the alfalfa campaign work, a representative of the Farm Crops Department will spend a day or more in each county making an actual survey of conditions there—finding out the roughage farmers are feeding, their success with alfalfa, the

marl available, etc.

"During this survey period gatherings on successful alfalfa farms may be met. A large county meeting where results of the survey can be presented should be held. This should take the tone of an 'alfalfa experience meeting,' with a number of local alfalfa growers taking part."

### HARD TIMES HIT SHORT COURSE ENROLLMENT

Enrollment in the sixteen-weeks course in general agriculture which opened at the Michigan Agricultural College the first of November is not quite so large as it was last year. "Hard times" on the farms of the state is generally considered to be the chief reason for this falling off.

A special effort is being made by the Short Course directors to secure larger enrollments in the various special courses which open during the next two months, and the aid of the county agents is asked in this connection. Letters, posters, and circulars are being sent out over the state in large numbers, every effort being made to stimulate interest.

Courses which open in the near future include the following: Truck and Tractor courses of four weeks each, opening on Nov. 28, Jan. 9, Feb. 6, and March 6. Poultry Husbandry, 4 weeks, Nov. 28; Cow Testing and Dairy Barn Management, 2 weeks, Dec. 5; General Agriculture, 8 weeks, Jan. 2; Dairy Manufactures, 8 weeks, Jan. 2; Dairy Production, 8 weeks, Jan. 2; Horticulture, 8 weeks, Jan. 2; Farm Engineering, 8 weeks, Jan. 2; Advanced Poultry, 4 weeks, Jan. 2; Farm Business, 2 weeks, Jan. 2; Ice Cream Makers, 2 weeks, March 6.

## Premium List Out for Poultry and Grain Show

Arrangements Have Been Completed for Big Show.

Are you ready for the Poultry and Grain Show to be held in Owosso on Dec. 15, 16 and 17, over Crowe's Implement Store? Arrangements are practically completed for the show and the Premium Lists are being sent out. If you have not received a Premium List write to the Farm Bureau office for your copy. Remember, grain entries are free. All poultry will be fed free and uniform wire cooping will be furnished the same as is used in the big shows. Remember also, that there are classes for utility fowls or egg type poultry as well as classes for the fancier. This show is strictly a Shiawassee county affair and you will be competing against poultry and grain from this county only.

Also remember E. A. Forman, newly appointed head of the Poultry Department at M. A. C., will be with us two days and will judge the egg type entries as well as put on his culling and judging demonstrations. Judge Wm. Wise has been secured to judge the fancy poultry.

Let us make this first affair of this kind a grand success so that a show may be held each year. Get your entries in early. Entries close Dec. 3rd.

Space will not permit our printing all the prizes offered but below is given a list of prizes on grains. Select ten ears of corn or a peck of grain and win some of this money. A list of all winners will be printed in the next issue of the Farm Bureau News.

A grain committee has worked with the poultrymen in completing the arrangements for the show. The members of the grain committee are: A. B. Cook, Owosso; A. J. Hanchett, Hazelton Twp.; L. W. Drury, Bennington.

It was decided that no entry fee would be charged on grains, so that any farmer living in Shiawassee county may exhibit any grain he has produced.

The Shiawassee County Farm Bureau, feeling that the production of better grains should be encouraged in the county, voted \$25.00 to be used as prizes on grains.

Prof. J. F. Cox of Michigan Agricultural College, will judge the grains and will give an address on certified seed growing.

Prizes given on corn and grains are for 1921 crop.

Get entry blanks at Farm Bureau office.

Corn. Sweepstakes on corn—First prize winners in above classes to compete: Best 10 ears of corn in show, set of Ford tire chains, Hartshorn Auto Co.; best single ear of corn in show, \$2.00, J. V. Sheap.

10 ears in each entry; 1921 crop. Early Yellow Dent—1st prize, \$2.00; 2nd, \$1.00; 3rd, 50c; Shiawassee County Farm Bureau.

Medium and Late Yellow Dent—1st prize, \$2.00; 2nd, \$1.00; 3rd, 50c; Shiawassee County Farm Bureau.

All White Dents—1st prize, \$2.00; 2nd, \$1.00; 3rd, 50c; Shiawassee County Farm Bureau.

White Cap Yellow Dent—1st prize, \$2.00, F. M. Crowe; 2nd, 3 bushel crates, Owosso Mfg. Co.

Flints, all varieties—1st prize, \$1.50 Jackknife, Southard & Densmore; 2nd, 3 bushel crates, Owosso Mfg. Co.

All other Dents—1st prize, \$2.00 in trade, Marble Bros.; 2nd, 1 pair ladies' or gents' silk hose, Chase Boot Shop.

Wheat. One peck, 1921 crop. Red Wheat—1st prize, \$2.00; 2nd, \$1.00; 3rd, 50c; Shiawassee County Farm Bureau.

White Wheat—1st prize, \$2.00; 2nd, \$1.00; 3rd, 50c; Shiawassee County Farm Bureau.

Sweepstakes on Wheat—Best peck of wheat in room, \$2.00, J. V. Sheap.

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